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THE TIMES.

JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE TIMES is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C., at $2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

THE GRAVE.

BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

No sorrows haunt the peaceful tomb,
No throbs of anguish fill the breast:
No fears disturb—no longings come
To break upon its welcome rest.

How cool, and soft, and beautiful
The low grave seems to me to day!
And Death is but a dreamy lull,
To soothe life's great unrest away.

And yet, I dread that Lethean stream;
My feet may tremble in its wave;
But there is beauty in the dream
Of the beyond—the peaceful grave.

THE STAY LAW.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS AND THE RULES OF PLEADING THEREON.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the several Superior Courts of Law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all causes of a civil nature whatever at the common law, which may require the intervention of a jury.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be but one term of the said superior courts of law and equity, open and held in each of the counties of the State, in each year, which shall be holden at the times and places now required by law for holding the Fall Term of said court, and all laws requiring the holding of the term of said courts are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all action brought in the said superior courts of law and equity the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months from the return term.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where suits have already been brought and are now pending in any of the superior courts of law and equity, it shall be the duty of the said court, and it is hereby required to give the defendant or defendants further time for trial until the Fall term of 1862, when the same shall stand for trial as other suits, and in all suits which may have been heretofore brought returnable to the Fall term of 1861, the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead or answer thereto for twelve months.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, except the counties of Transylvania, Clay, Mitchell and Alleghany, each of which counties shall have one court of pleas and quarter sessions every year, which shall be holden in Transylvania on the 3d Monday in August, and in Clay on the last Monday in August, and in Mitchell on the second Monday in September, and in Allegany on the fouth Monday in October in each year, shall not have jurisdiction of any civil case in which the intervention of a jury may be necessary; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to make up a record in all civil cases now pending in the said courts of pleas and quarter sessions, and file the same, together with the original papers, with the clerks of the superior courts of law, on or before the fall term of the superior courts of the law in their respective counties; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the superior courts of law to enter the said case upon their appearance docket, and the same shall stand for trial to the said term of the said superior court as other case now pending in said court.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which judgments have heretofore been taken in either the Superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for collection to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants, sufficient to satisfy the same and return such executions without making a sale; and upon return it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a *venditioni exponas*, or *fieri facias*, at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to that term of the succeeding court which is held twelve months from the test of such *venditioni exponas*, or *fieri facias* and that all alias executions upon judgments heretofore taken shall be returnable in like manner.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of the 17th section of the 105th chapter of the Revised Code as subjects sheriffs to a penalty of one hundred dollars for not executing and returning process be and the the same is hereby repealed, as to all penalties incurred since the passage of a bill at the last regular session of the General Assembly, entitled "a bill to prevent the sacrifice of property, and for the relief of the people," and as to all future penalties.

SEC. 8. That *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue from any of the courts or from any justice of the peace upon any judgment now existing, or upon any judgment which may be hereafter obtained in any of the said courts, or before any justice of the peace.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of all constables and other officers to levy any executions which may be in their hands issued upon judgment heretofore issued by magistrates, and to return the same together with said levies to the justices of the peace who issued the same, or to some other magistrate in said county, whose duty it shall be, upon the application of the plaintiff, to issue a *venditioni exponas*, not returnable sooner than twelve months from the date thereof.

SEC 10. That hereafter all civil warrants issued by justices of the peace shall be made returnable for trial twelve months after the date of issuing such warrant and not before; and no justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdiction to try any such warrants before the expiration of twelve months from the issuing of the same, provided that the defendant or defendants are residents of this State; and all executions issued by a justice of the peace shall be made returnable twelve months from the issuing of the same; and upon the trial of such warrant.—Either party may appeal from the judgment to the next succeeding fall term of the superior court of the county where the warrant is tried by giving security as is now provided by law, in case of appeal from justice judgments; but if the defendant or defendants make oath that he or they are unable to give security for the amount of the judgment and costs then the justice shall grant the appeal without security; and return the paper with such affidavit to the next fall term of the superior court of said county, when the defendant shall enter his plea, and the case shall be continued over and not stand for trial until the next succeeding fall term of said court.

SEC. 11. That if any sheriff clerk or other officer shall violate any of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same in the name of the State, and shall also be subject to indictment, and upon conviction shall fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC 12. That all deeds of trust and mortgages hereafter made, and judgment confessed to secure debt shall be void as to creditors, unless it is expressly declared therein, that the proceeds of sale thereunder shall be appropriated to the payment of all the debt and liabilities of the trustee (this shall be *trustee*) or mortgagor, equally *pro rata*; *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to sheriffs or other public officers who may make a mortgage or deed of trust to secure securities to their official bond.

SEC. 13. That there shall be but one term of the supreme court of the State, which shall be held in the city of Raleigh at the usual time for holding the summer term thereof, and all laws which require the winter term of same court to be held are hereby repealed, and the judges of the said court are not required to hold the winter term thereof.

SEC. 14. That the Morganton term of said court shall be discontinued, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court held heretofore in the town of Morganton, to transmit to the clerk of the court held in the city of Raleigh all the records, books and papers pertaining to said court, in Morganton, on or before the second Monday in June next, and it shall likewise be the duty of the clerk of the court of Morganton to expose to sale the library at Morganton, (except such books as the judges of the supreme court shall direct to be transmitted to the city of Raleigh) at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and pay the proceeds into the public treasury, after repaying the amount advanced by members of the bar in its purchase, and, *provided further*, that members of the bar who have placed law books in said library for the benefit of the court, shall be permitted to withdraw them before the sale.

SEC. 15. That all matters and causes now remaining undetermined in said court at Morganton shall be docketed in the court at Raleigh, in such order as the judges shall prescribe, and shall be there heard and determined, and the clerk of said court in Morganton shall make all his reports touching all matters referred to him, to the courts in Raleigh as fully and completely as the same shall be made to the court in Morganton, and that all writs, rules, attachments and process of every kind now returnable to the term of the court to be held in Morganton in August next, shall be returned to the Supreme Court in Raleigh, to be held on the second Monday in June 1862, and every failure to comply herewith shall be punishable by amercement or attachment in the discretion of the court; and then hereafter all causes whatsoever carried into the Supreme Court by appeal, removal or otherwise from any of the Superior Courts of law or equity of the counties composing the sixth and seventh circuits shall be brought to the Supreme Court at Raleigh and that the judges of the court shall have full power and authority to make all necessary rules and orders for carrying into effect this act, and to make the clerk at Morganton proper allowances for the services herein required; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh to take charge of the records of the court at Morganton and to furnish copies thereof when required in the same manner as such records are furnished from the records of the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

SEC. 16. That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the collection of the State or County revenue or repeal any of the existing modes or remedies provided by law for the collection of the same.

SEC. 17. That the tax fee upon justices judgments, returnable to the Superior Court, shall hereafter be the same as is now taxed in the several county courts.

SEC. 18. That the operation of the statute of limitation be and the same is hereby suspended so long as this act remains in force.

SEC. 19. That no provisions of this bill shall apply to the collection of interest on any contract already accrued or annually hereafter to accrue, except so far as the same is rendered necessary for the abolition of one term every year of the superior and supreme court.

SEC. 20. That the time of four years be extended to executors and administrators wherein to settle the estate of their executors and intestates and a further time in which to plead at the discretion of the courts, and all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this provision be and the same is hereby repealed *provided*, that executors be and they are hereby required to give security in such sum as the court may direct.

SEC. 21. That the provisions of this act extending the time of pleading shall not extend to suit against citizens of the United States or to persons who have absconded from this State.

SEC. 22. That all laws or clause of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 11th day of September, A. D, 1861.

Gov. Magoffin's Proclamation.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 14.—In obedience and subject to the joint resolution adopted [over the Governor's veto,] by the General Assembly of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

(Signed.) B. MAGOFFIN.

Southern Readers.

Prof. Sterling, President of [illegible] Female Seminary, Greensboro, North Carolina, assisted by Prof. J. D. Campbell, resident Editor of the North Carolina Journal of Education, has now ready the press, the 1st and 2d Nos. of a series of Southern Readers.

We have been favored with a perusal of the manuscript, and after a careful and critical examination, we are pleased to pronounce them in every way, equal, not superior to any Readers now in use. It is not claimed that the above named gentlemen wrote themselves, all the articles contained—this would detract rather than add to the merits of a work of this kind. The art of making good Readers consists not in filling them up with original matter by the same author, but in making proper and judicious selections from good writers, whose style and matter are well adapted to the spirit and understanding of the young. The articles and selections in the readers above named, are not only highly interesting and instructive but are especially designed to teach a religious moral, and impress upon the young mind great and important truths of the divine Law. Preparations are now being made for the publication of these Nos., and it is hoped to have them ready for use by the 1st of January, at least, sooner if possible.

We bespeak for him a most cordial welcome by all our Southern educators, and a speedy and general introduction into every school in our State, and other Southern States, where Readers of this kind are used.

It is the design of these gentlemen, immediately after the publication of the first and second Nos., to bring out other higher Nos.—No. 3, for more advanced reading classes; No. 4, historical, giving a plain and narrative like history of each of the Confederate States, the history of each State to be prepared by some competent gentleman from that State; No. 5 is to be a rhetorical Reader, containing extracts from our best Southern orators and statesmen.—*Salisbury Banner.*

For the Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1861.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to acknowledge through the columns of your paper, for the use of our sick soldiers, contributions of Dried Fruit, Preserves, Butter, Pickles and Vegetables from the following persons:

Mrs. J. M. Morehead, Mrs. J Bethel, Mrs. T. M. Jones, Mrs. R Sterling, Mrs. W. Cumming, Miss M. Morehead, R. M. Sloan, Dr. D. P. Weir, R. P. Dick, L. Swaim, Jesse H. Lindsay, W. C. Porter, Joseph Houston, J. F. Jollee, J. B. Balsley, R Denny, E. Willis, W. D. Trotter, M. Hiatt, C. McAdoo, Dr. A C. Caldwell. These contributions will be forwarded at once to Richmond, where they will receive their proper direction.

We expect to forward other packages soon, and all who are disposed will have another opportunity to contribute.

Yours &c,
RICH'D. STERLING.

Edw. P. Wilder, a mining engineer by trade, and for several years a resident of this place, was arrested at Newark, New Jersey, last Saturday, charged with attempting through a son-in-law in Virginia to sell to the Confederate Government a rifle battery invented by him.

A Fiend Incarnate.

The *Pioneer* of the 24th August, published at Napoleonville, Assumption Parish, La., details the particulars of an unparalleled case of atrocity. "There are some crimes," says the *Pioneer*, "which are so revolting and odious, that, in respect for human nature, we would desire to throw the mantle of secrecy over them. One is the one we are obliged to chronicle in this issue:"

A few months ago Mr. Joseph F. Aucoin purchased the negro woman Aspasie, at the sale of Mr. J. Astuguevielle's slaves. She exhibited much dissatisfaction at first on account of this change, but speedily assumed an exterior of calm contentment under the kind and considerate treatment of her new master. Under this placid surface, however, were cherished designs so inhuman as to place her far below the level of the brute creation. Several days after the domestication of Aspasie, the eldest son of Mr. Aucoin, a boy of eight years, disappeared. After a long search he was found, drowned, in a well. A few days after this another child was discovered plunged head foremost in a large water jar. He was rescued barely in time to save his life, and when remonstrated with for his carelessness, that so nearly proved fatal, the child replied that he had been thrown into the jar by Aspasie.—This assertion was obstinately discredited by his parents, who did not for a moment consider the possibility of its truth.

But on the following day this child was found lying dead in the corn bin, with his face horribly mutilated. A dog, with his mouth bloody, was chained beside the body of the little boy, and supposing it to have killed his son, Mr. Aucoin had it immediately shot. Had the mutilation of the child's face been more carefully examined, it would have been apparent that its wounds could not have been made by the dog's teeth. The death of both children in so horrible a manner, attributed to accident, plunged the parents into the depths of grief, and they lamented what seemed to them a strangely terrible fatality.

On Thursday morning, while Mr. Aucoin was absent from the house, and his good wife was walking in the garden, she was startled by piercing cries from the house which she recognized as the voice of her little babe, now the only child left to her. At the first cry, the mother, rendered painfully sensitive by her recent affliction, rushed back to the house, and at the door of the bed chamber she passed Aspasie, who was coming *out*. Darting past her, without stopping to exchange a word, she was soon at the side of the bed in which, but a minute before, she had laid her sleeping infant. The spectacle that met her eyes was horrible one. There lay the babe, who so shortly previous was returning its mother's caresses, bathed in its own blood, with its throat literally cut from ear to ear. Near to the bed, on a table, was a large kitchen knife, covered with blood, that had just been made the instrument of that fearful tragedy.

In an instant, the mother's mind, rendered clearer by the tornado of anguish that swept over it, comprehended the full villainy of the incarnate fiend who had made her childless. It was Aspasie who had just quitted the room and who alone could have entered it during her brief absence; it was Aspasie whom her other child accused of attempting to drown him, and whose life was the sacrifice of his words being unheeded. Incidents, trifling in themselves, but links of an iron chain of damning evidence, crowded, thick and fast upon the mother's mind, and the whole extent of Aspasie's villainy was apparent to her. Attracted by her shrieks of anguish, the neighbors ran to the house, and after learning the facts, at once arrested Aspasie and subjected her to a close cross examination. At first she denied every thing, but finding the proof against her incontestable, she admitted with revolting cynicism, the three murders, and confessed every particular. It is believed that Aspasie was the criminal who burned down the house of her master, Mr. Astuguevielle, and the barns of several of his neighbors at Chevretteville, and she made but a feeble defence against this accusation. This hideous monster of iniquity is in jail waiting the retribution of the outraged law.

BRUTAL MURDER.—The citizens of Swift Creek, Craven County, N. C., were startled on Sunday last by the announcement that John Chapman, a highly respectable citizen of the county had been brutally murdered by a band of runaway negroes, headed by a black villain calling himself Ben Soon, the property of Mr. Wm. Grimes, of Pitt County. Ben Soon is supposed to be the negro that shot and killed Mr. Chapman. This band of runaway negroes with Ben at their head, is the terror of that region of country, and the citizens of the county with a spirit of commendable liberality, have raised a subscription of $400 for the apprehension of Ben, and placed it in the hands of F. P. Latham, Esq., of Craven county.

The deceased was a young man of irreproachable character and universally esteemed. His loss will be greatly felt.—*Pet. Express.*

From Washington.

Strength and Position of the Confederates Night Signals of the Enemy.—The New York *Herald* of Friday, has the following from its Washington correspondent:

Several statements have been published purporting to give an account of the number of rebel forces now in the field. They range in the aggregate from 100,000 to 400,000 men, but they are all based upon guess-work, and upon the fatal habit of underrating the enemy's strength. On the 21st June just a month before the battle at Bull Run, the *Herald* contained a statement showing that the rebel forces in that vicinity amounted to 90,000 well armed and well disciplined men. The Statement was everywhere derided and pronounced exaggerated. The "Onward to Richmond" papers up to the middle of July, asserted that the rebel forces in Virginia did not amount to over 20,000 men, and that they were ill-armed, ill clothed and ill-fed. The battle was fought, and it was then seen that the *Herald's* statement was correct.

I have prepared the following statement of the present strength and position of the rebel forces from purely original sources, and from data that I have been collecting for the last five weeks. It may be relied on in every particular:

Rebel force before Washington, including Beauregard's 50,000 troops, Gen. Joseph E Johnston's 50,000 troops, between Chain Bridge and Leesburg; Magruder's reinforcement, of 25,000 troops, originally intended to cross the Potomac at Aquia Creek, and the last reinforcement of 25,000 men mentioned in my letter of September 7th—in all 100,000 troops, - - - -	190,000
At the numerous batteries on the Potomac, York, James and Rappahannock rivers, - -	15,000
At Yorktown, Portsmouth and Norfolk, - - - -	40,000
At Fredericksburg, 5000; Petersburg 2000; Brentsville, 1000; Culpeper, 3000; Gordonsville, 5000; Staunton, 3000; Charlottsville, 5000 Covington, 2000; Lynchburg, 5000;—total 37,0000, - -	37,000
In Western Virginia, under Floyd and Lee, - - -	30,000
Near Winchester and Strasburg,	12,000
Total, - - -	334,000

These troops have been furnished by the following States:

From Alabama, 30,000; from Arkansas, 21,500; from Maryland, 8,000; from Florida, 4000; from Georgia, 30,000; from Kentucky, 20,000, from Louisiana, 20,000; from Mississippi, 10,000 from Missouri, 30,000; from North Carolina, 30,000; from South Carolina, 20,000; from Tennessee, 60,000; from Texas, 2000; from Virginia, 65,000—total, 350,500.

The excess of 26,000 men are employed in Missouri.

If the statements in my letter of September 7, in regard to the position of the rebel forces between Leesburg and the Chain Bridge needed any confirmation, it is furnished in the fact that signal rockets are now sent up every night along the whole rebel line, beginning above Prospect Hill, at a point about eight miles above the Chain Bridge, thence to their batteries near Chain Bridge, thence to their encampments near Mount Olive Church, thence to Ball's Cross Roads Munson's Hill, Bailey's Cross Roads and to their entrenchments at Alexandria.—What the object of these signal rockets is, is yet involved in mystery. It may be merely experimental, in order to prepare the commanders of the various corps for a simultaneous night movement. But whatever may be the object of the signals the scientific manner in which they are made indicates that the preparations of the rebels are nearly completed, and that they are about ready for whatever demonstration they have in view.

The results of Mr. Lowe's balloon reconnoissances show that the rebel forces who were encamped near Manassas Junction on the 6th are now moving up towards Washington. They struck their tents and left their camps on the 7th, were at Bull Run and Centreville on the 8th, at Fairfax yesterday, and are between Fairfax and Bailey's Cross Roads to-day. They consist of the regiments enumerated in my letter of the 7th, and number twenty-five thousand men.

The orders given to the expedition which sailed down the Potomac some days ago prohibited them from meddling with anything on the right bank of the stream, and confined their operations to the Maryland shore. But it would seem that if their object was to clean out the rebels on the left bank of the river they entirely failed in their mission. Every night signals can be seen gleaming all along the shore, from Fort Washington down to Port Tobacco. If a United States steamer leaves the Navy Yard on a cruise down the river these lights are displayed in a particular manner as soon as she passes Fort Washington, and the signal thus made is taken up and repeated all along the line down to Port Tobacco. These signals, as made, are answered by corresponding signals from the Virginia side—If the steamer stops, fires a gun, or turns back, this movement is indicated by signal lights of a different color, and this signal is repeated in the same manner.

It cannot be denied that the object for which these Potomac river batteries were erected has up to this time been accomplished, namely, the prevention of the landing of any Federal expedition having Richmond in view. Fortunately there are more roads leading to Richmond than one; and in moving to Richmond it will not be necessary to go either by Manassas or by way of the Potomac.

The Body of the late Col. Cameron.

WASHINGTON, July 26th, 1861.

Gen. Beauregard Commander of Confederate Army:

DEAR SIR:—With a grieved and torn heart I address you. If it is in your power, will you give a word of comfort to a distressed spirit? I allude to the death of the gallant Col. Cameron, of the Federal Army, on last Sunday, the 21st July.—We are all God's creatures, alike in his sight. It is a bereaved sister that petitions. Col. Cameron received two shots immediately following each other, that destroyed his life. *The fate of his body is the grief—to know what has become of it.*

Think of the distress of a like nature in Southern families, and let us forgive as we hope to be forgiven.

All that we have been able to learn was that Col. C. was carried to a farm house near the scene of the battle. He had letters in his pocket declaring his name and station. He was rather a large man, with sandy hair, somewhat gray, dressed in gray clothes. Have mercy on the bowed spirit that laments for the beloved lost—that would be comforted to know he had received a decent burial. Notwithstanding the war, we are all brothers. "God prosper the righteous cause." In pity have inquiries made, for the love a sister bears a brother, and may God show you mercy in time of trouble.

Should your noble spirit grant my request, and if by inquiry you can receive any information, please have a letter addressed to Miss Sarah Z. Evans, No. 553 Capitol Hill, Washington city; care Adams' Express Co.

Very respectfully, your well wisher,
(Signed) SARAH Z EVANS.

Please favor me so far as to have the letter acknowledged as received
(Signed) S. Z. EVANS.

[COPY.]

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS, August 5th 1861.

MADAM: Your letter of the 26th ultimo, has been received, making some inquiries relative to the body of your late brother, Col. Cameron United States army, killed at Manassas on the 21st ult. In answer, I will state that upon inquiry, I find he was interred with several other bodies, in a grave about 300 yards from the house of a Mrs. Dogan on the battle field, who attended herself to this sad duty—forgetting in her goodness of heart that those very foes had brought destruction and destitution upon her home and fireside—and that they had crossed into her country for the purpose of subverting its institutions, and the form of Government it had chosen as a free people, to establish for itself—Indeed, I fully agree with you: May all the distress of this unholy war be visited upon the heads of those who are responsible for it, and may the Almighty ruler of the Universe, in His infinite goodness and wisdom, (continue to) prosper the righteous cause!

A gentleman of this State Mr. Kinlaw Fauntleroy, a private in Col Stuart's Cavalry brigade, has in his possession a miniature portrait of Col. Cameron and wife, which he intends to return to their friends after the war; for at present no intercourse of the kind is admissible between the two contending parties.

With much respect, I remain
Your most ob't servant.
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Mrs. S. Z. Evans, No 553, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C.

THE POTOMAC CLOSED.—We are rejoiced to learn from perfectly reliable authority says the Fayetteville *Observer*, that Gen. Hoares has completed such batteries as will put an end effectually, to the navigation of the Potomac by Lincoln's steamers, except near Washington. Fortress Monroe and Washington can no longer relieve each other in time of peril, except by the circuitous route through Baltimore. We have some hope that one or more of Lincoln's war steamers will attempt the passage, for we would like to see them sent to the bottom.

BOSTON, Sept. 13.—The Nahant Hotel has been burnt. Loss $100,000.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
100,000 Packages
Sold In Georgia and SouthCarolina
In Fourteen Months.
It Is Warranted to Cure
If Directions are Followed,
Any Case of Dyspepsia
Liver Disease,
Jaundice,
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Chronic Diarrhœa,
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Depressed Spirits,
Loss of Appetite,
Pain in Side and Back,
It is Especially Adapted to
Female Complaints;
It Produces Rotundity of Form
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit
Every Invalid Should
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Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

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Vermin Exterminators.

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"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN,"
Destroys Instantly
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF
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These preparations (unlike all others,) are
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

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Used by—the City Hotels—Astor's—St. Nicholas,' &c

Used by—the Boarding Houses, &c. &c.

Used by—more than 50,000 Private Families.

WE SAY—*See what the People, Press and Druggists say.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—All the summer I have been troubled with Roaches and Mice. I was actually ashamed of the house, for the Roaches were everywhere. I purchased a box of your Exterminator and tried it, and in one week there was not a Roach or Mouse in the house.
JOHN B. GIVENS, No. 91 Elm Street.

MORE GRAIN and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.—*Lancaster, (Wisc.) Herald.*

HENRY R. COSTAR.—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice cleared our premises, caused No 1st that night was a caution to cleaners.—Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar.—*Marengo (Iowa) Times.*

I HAVE BEEN SELLING—Your Exterminator for the last year, and have found it a success in every case, have not known it to fail in a single instance.
GEORGE ROSE, Druggist, Carlington, O.

WE ARE SELLING—Your preparations rapidly.—Wherever they have been used, Rats, Mice, Roaches and Vermin disappear immediately. E. S. & S. SUTTER, Druggists, New Windsor, Md.

To Destroy——Rats, Roaches, &c.

To Destroy——Mice, Moles, &c.

To Destroy——Bed-Bugs.

To Destroy——Moths, Fleas, Ants, &c.

To Destroy——Mosquitoes.

To Destroy——Insects on Plants and Fowls.

To Destroy——Insects on Animals, &c., &c.

To Destroy——Every form and species of Vermin.

USE ONLY
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
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In 25, 50c. and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. Family Sizes for Plantations, Ships, Boats, Hotels, &c.

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All Retail Druggists—Grocers—Storekeepers, &c., in all Country Villages and Towns.

Wholesale Agents in N York City.

Shieffelin Brothers & Co.
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AND
All the Principal Cities and Towns in the
Southern States.

For Sale in
GREENSBORO, N. C.,
BY
Porter & Gorrell,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,
Perfumery,
FINE TOILET SOAPS, HAIR and TOOTH BRUSHES,
Pure Wines and Liquors, for Medicinal Uses,
Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Dye-Stuffs,
SURGICAL & DENTAL INSTRUMENTS,
Fancy and Toilet Articles,
Trusses Supporters and Shoulder Braces,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
Manufactured Tobacco, *SNUFF* and Cigars, Grass and Garden seeds,
East and West Market Streets,
And by Druggists, Grocers and Retailers generally, in City and Country.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can order as above.
Or address orders direct—[or if Prices, Terms, &c. are desired ☞ send for Circular to Dealers] to
HENRY R. COSTAR.
Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—[Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.] New York.
mch. 9—cow3m.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday September 21 1861.

Rules without Exceptions.

1st. All who are now indebted to the office will be dunned every month until they pay up—hard customers semi monthly.

2nd. No name will be entered on our books for subscription unless we first received the money or its equivalent.

3rd. No job will be delivered until paid for.

4th. Legal Blanks cash on delivery.

5th. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance; six and twelve months advertisements, on first of January and July. Persons from a distance can enclose any amount over a dollar they desire to invest in this way and we will be governed by our terms in another column.

Books Wanted.

We have a great many books belonging to the Times Office Library, now out of place, and we earnestly request that they be immediately returned. We need every one of them, and especially, Vol X New American Cyclopædia, and Vol. I of Dr. Hawks' History of North Carolina.

It will not be much trouble to look through your library and see if you have any books belonging to this office or the editor.

To the Tobacco Planters of N. C.

The soldiers of our army, especially those in Western Virginia, are suffering for tobacco. Those who are in the habit of smoking or chewing it, can readily understand how much suffering this want may cause.

Col. E. P. Jones, of Greensboro, has generously offered to manufacture, *free of charge*, whatever good tobacco may be contributed for our soldiers by the planters of North Carolina, if delivered at his factory.

We feel sure that the planters will respond liberally to this call, and would only suggest that they would send their contributions immediately, as this is a good time for manufacturing it.

Papers circulating among tobacco growers may do our soldiers a kindness, by calling attention to this matter.

HIGHLY IMPORTAT FROM SPAIN.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* writing from Matanzas, under date of the 24 inst., furnishes a copy of a Proclamation issued by the General Captain of Cuba, in virtue of a proclamation from Her Majesty, the Queen of Spain. The following is an extract from a proclamation of the Captain General:

"I have determined, under the date of August the 17th, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, and proceeding from the ports of the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the confederate flag. They shall be duly protected by the authorities of the Island; and, further, all foreign Consuls have been notified that interference on their part will not be tolerated."

FAILURE OF CROPS IN IRELAND.—The "Metropolitan Record," of New York, has dismal news from Ireland in regard to the harvest:

"In some localities we are told, the products of whole farms will, it is said, be entirely lost, while the potatoe disease has reappeared in several counties with all its former virulence. Large tracts of land have been completely covered with water, in some instances great quantities of turf had been destroyed, and serious fears are entertained of another famine, only less disastrous to human life than that which shocked the world twelve or thirteen years ago."

It would appear that the attempt of Auguste Belmont, the New York Banker, the agent, and said to be a partner, of the Rothschilds, to negotiate a federal loan in Europe has failed so far as the London money market is concerned. Not even the Money Kings could make that affair go.

The Salt Speculation.

VIRGINIA SALT.—The editor of the Statesville Express has taken pains to inform himself as to the chances of getting salt at the Virginia Salt Works; and has learned that the price of salt has heretofore been 50 cents per bushel of 50 lbs., but that it will hereafter be a little higher, say 60 cents.

The works are situated 18 miles N. E of Abingdon, and 160 miles from Statesville. At the price, it seems to us that the people in all that section of North Carolina can supply themselves much cheaper by waggoning from the salt works than by paying from five to seven dollars a sack for Liverpool salt in the lower part of North Carolina and Virginia. Indeed, we are not sure but that it might be brought here at a profit. It is stated to be in any desired quantity.

SALT! SALT! SALT!—We are happy to announce that the day for Salt monopolists and extortionists is over. The Norfolk *Day Book* says:

We are happy to state that this article is being manufactured among us, and large supplies will soon be placed in the markets.

We have examined articles of this home made salt and find it exceeds in strength the article heretofore used by us.

We are always glad to record instances of enterprise on the part of our people, as they indicate a disposition to employ the many resources which have been bestowed upon us, and which were designed to make us a free and independent people.

Let other sources of supply be opened up, and let the monopolists keep their salt. Give us reports of all efforts actually commenced.

NO LACK OF SALT.—Mr. Hill, residing near Bethany, Iredell county, in company with seven wagons, returned from the Salt Works, near Abingdon, Va., last Saturday, heavily freighted with salt, of the best quality, which was purchased at 50cts per bushel. Mr. Hill says the works are turning out 3,000 bushels a day, and the article can be had by the 20,000 bushels a day. This indeed is good news. But let salt likewise be made at Wilmington and Norfolk.—*Iredell Express.*

We copy the above items for the benefit of those who are being daily deceived by a few human vampyres, who are trying to produce a panic on this subject. We advise farmers not to buy salt at 86 and 88, except what is absolutely necessary for present purposes. We believe it will be as cheap as usual by the time it is needed for curing meat this Winter—we are certain it can't be dearer than it is now.

To the Friends of our Suffering Soldiers.

Those having charge of our sick and wounded soldiers require many articles which cannot be purchased in the markets at this time. I have been requested to ask our friends in the country for contributions of Dried Apples, Peaches and Blackberries, Preserved Fruits, Tomatoes and other vegetables in cans, Pickles, Domestic Wines and Brandies.

These articles cannot now be obtained in Western Virginia, where our troops are enduring many privations and hardships. The officers call for their suffering soldiers, from their benevolent and patriotic fellow-citizens. Similar requests come from all our camps and hospitals, I am satisfied the call upon the good people of Guilford will not be in vain.

Contributions, with the name of the donor, may be left with J. R. & J. Sloan, J. & T. Garrett, or with myself at Edgeworth. RICH'D. STERLING.

A Northern Opinion.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by James Monroe, Esq. of New York, to some citizens of New Jersey, in regard to the war. Mr. Monroe, if we mistake not, is a grand-nephew of President Monroe, and was once an officer in the United States Army. Before his resignation he became a Catholic, and since then has been a writer in the New York *Freeman's Journal*. It is too late now by writing, to attempt to bring the North to its senses. Nothing but starvation, defeat and humiliation will do that. What a pity that Mr. Monroe and McMaster, did not reflect on these things months ago, when they gave indirect sanction, at least, to what they called a "vindictive aggressive war upon the South?"

The above are the comments of the "Charleston (S. C.) Catholic *Miscellany*," upon the annexed extract, and we take great pleasure in mentioning the fact that Romanists of the Southern States have shown as much interest as could be desired in behalf of the Southern cause.

"I advocate peace among ourselves, because I believe that the continuance of civil war will soon lead us into a war with some of the European Governments, besides which it will almost entirely destroy our commercial, manufacturing agricultural and financial interests, demoralizing the people to such an extent as finally to lead to a military despotism, the suppression of the Constitution, and the final destruction of the Union and our republican principles. Oceans of blood will be spilled and hundreds of millions of money will be spent, without one advantage being obtained. There will spring up between the Northern and Southern people an almost inveterate hatred towards each other that can never be appeased. That the North cannot conquer the South by force of arms, is beyond a doubt. All history teaches this. Charles the first would not compromise with his political opponents, but persisted in subduing them by force of arms. He lost his head in making the attempt. George the Third would not compromise with traitors, but persisted in subjugating them by fire and sword. He lost his colonies in his attempt to do so. The northern people may profit by their example, and learn a lesson from their misfortunes."

Soldiers' Aid Societies.

We are glad to know that our ladies are doing much to relieve the wants of our soldiers. We want them to read the following extract from a letter in the Raleigh *Register*, and presson the work:

"You cannot realize the difference between this climate and yours. Here we have been drenched day after day with heavy rains, and pierced by night with cold keen winds from these mountains, while you sit basking in the genial rays of a summer's sun. At home, our situration does not seem to be understood, or rather, our wants. Let me state them, and see if my statement will not awaken at least in the hearts of North Carolina's daughters, a sympathy which will bring relief.—When the organization of this regiment was announced the month of April had not ended; from that time until July, companies were entering; they were all comfortably clad, but in summer garments.—September is now at hand. We have already had a foretaste of its rigors, and how are we prepared to bear the brunt of them; Why, ladies, we who now talk to you from this distance, who are here to fight, perhaps die for you, have nothing to protect us from the winter's blast, but that same summer uniform. You ask what do we require. We answer, overcoats, blankets, socks, shoes, flannel shirts, drawers.—Look with me at that sentinel, who is now passing steadily along, while the clouds pour their fury upon him. What is thrown over his shoulders? His blanket. When his rounds are over what has he to cover him? That same wet blanket.—And the nice socks and the shoes with which you were at first provided, where are they? I hear this gentle voice continue. Gone, worn out, tramped out in marching and counter-marching, is our response; and to add to our anxieties, we now feel for the first time the heavy hand of sickness in our camp. I say for the first time, because at the Camp Winslow, our position was so pleasant and we were so well cared for, that diseases of a severe kind touched us but lightly—indeed, the 5th was the healthiest regiment in the State. These rains and the want of sufficiently thick clothing have brought pneumonia upon us badly. Oh! could you hear the hollow coughs reverberating round you as I now hear them, the death-knell of many a brave and gallant though humble soldier, you would snatch the covers from your beds, the rugs from your luxurious firesides to protect and shelter them. Let your fair fingers then leave for a time the keys of the piano and the delicate tracery of flowers on which they love to linger. Scorn not the homely knitting-needle and the somewhat rougher yarn, which under your hand may grow into the useful sock. Look carefully into our necessities, and when you are convinced of them, as you must be, act, and act speedily. These comforts will do more for us than a thousand doctors."

The Southern Sea-Coast.

The Northern Journals which are making such a triumphant clamor over the "great victory" at Fort Hatteras seem to think that the Government has thereby secured possession of the whole Southern coast. In this they display the utmost ignorance. So numerous are the inlets on the Atlantic coast that a vessel of moderate draught of water can run from Cape Henry to New Orleans and make a harbor every night. It is impossible that the Government can close these outlets, even if the ships and men at its disposal were increased a hundred fold. We subjoin a list of harbors between the mouth of the Chesapeake and Florida, and the distance between each:

INLAND AND COAST ROUTE FROM THE CHESAPEAKE BAY TO THE GULF OF MEXICO, MAKING A HARBOR EVERY NIGHT.

	Runs.	Miles.
1. Cape Henry to Oregon Inlet		75
2. Cape Hatteras, (through Pamlico)		35
3. Hatteras Inlet		10
4. Ocracoke		15 to 20
5. Cedar Inlet		30 to 35
6. Cape Lookout		25 to 30
7. Old Top Sail Inlet		30 to 35
8. Bogue Inlet		25 to 30
9. New Topsail Inlet		30 to 35
10. Cape Fear		40 to 45
11. Little River		35 to 40
12. Georgetown Light, (S. C.)		55 to 60
13. Cape Roman		15 to 20
14. Bull Bay		20 to 25
15. Charleston Bay		20 to 25
16. St. Helena Sound		35 to 40
17. Port Royal		15 to 20
18. Savannah River		20 to 30
19. Cathrine Sound		35 to 40
20. Bobov Sound		20 to 30
21. St. Mary's River		30 to 35
22. St John's River		20
23. St. Augustine		30 to 35
24. Alatanzas Inlet		15 to 20
25. Mosquite Inlet		35
26. Cape Canaveral		40 to 45
27. Indian River		50 to 55
28. Jupiter Inlet		35 to 40
29. Hillsboro Inlet		40 to 45
30. Cape Florida		40 to 50
31. Roger's Key		40 to 45

ELECTION OF SENATORS.—Messrs. H. T. Dortch, of Goldsboro, and Geo. Davis, of Wilmington, were elected by the Legislature of North Carolina, to represent the State in the Confederate States of America.

CONFEDERATE DISTRICT COURT.—A Special term of the Confederate District Court, of North Carolina, will be held at Goldsboro,' commencing on the 18th inst., instead of at Newbern, as heretofore advertised.

Capt. Morris, of the Royal Navy of England, at Port Royal, says: "we are ordered to observe strict neutrality; and if the *Sumter* were to come to-morrow, she would receive the same attention paid to United States ships.

DIED.

In Abingdon, Va., of Diptheria, after a few days illness, on the 27th ult., WILLIAM JAMES son of John and Sarah Jane Wix, aged 12 years, 2 months and 2 days.

At her residence in Guilford county, N. C., on the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock, A. M., Mrs. ANNE GILMER, in the 75th year of her age, and in peaceful hopes of the Gospel.

In Guilford county, N. C., on the 16th inst., JEFFERSON LEE, son of William A. and Annie H. Putnam, aged 1 month and 28 days.

In Fredericksburg, Va., on the 10th inst., A. E CAUSEY, of Randolph county, North Carolina, aged about 51 years. The deceased was a volunteer, member of the "Davis Guard," Capt. Worth, Randolph county.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. C. CLENDENIN, having purchased the entire stock of *Confectionery, Toys, Perfumery, etc.* belonging to the late Mrs. Albright, would be pleased to see the friends of the enterprise at the same place the Ladies so liberally patronized heretofore. Mrs. Clendenin will spare no pains to make her shop what it has ever been—*the best place* for Ladies to trade who desire things in her line of business.

☞ Mr. Albright has placed the accounts due Mrs. Albright in my hands for collection—and the Ladies indebted will oblige them by calling soon. MRS. J. C. C.
September 11, 1861.

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!! THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FURNISH merchants and families with fresh baked Crackers, Pilot Bread &c., at reasonable prices. Call and examine and leave your orders. Terms cash. S. TAYLOR.
Newbern, N. C. July 20, 1861. 2m.

JUST PUBLISHED, and now ready for sale—THE VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL AND DRILL BOOK. 1 vol., 18mo., 252 pages; Price $1.50.
Compiled from the best and latest authorities for the volunteers and Militia of the Confederate States, by Local. Col. Wm. H. Richards, a graduate and formerly assistant instructor of Tactics, Virginia Military Institute.
This valuable book is a literal abridgement of Hardee's Tactics, including the School of the Battalion and Instructions for Skirmishers—the Balance Step and the Manual of Arms for the Musket being introduced from Gilham's Manual; also the forms of Parade for Reviews, Inspections, Dress Parades, Guard Mounting, Duties of Guards, Duties of Captain in Camp and Garrison, Marches, Camps, &c., together with Soldiers Rations and mode of cooking them, and a few important sanitary suggestions to soldiers.
☞ IN PRESS, a new edition of the Trooper's Manual, by Col. Lucius Davis. 1 vol., 18mo. Price $1.25.
A. MORRIS, Publisher and Bookseller,
(July 16-tf) Richmond, Va.

FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The undersigned is appointed an Agent for the reception of subscriptions, of such portions of their crops, as the patriotic citizens of North Carolina may be able to invest in the bonds of the Confederate States.
These bonds have twenty years to run, and bear eight per cent interest, payable semi-annually.
Among the advantages to the country from this arrangement may be stated the following:
1st. It offers the best investment in public securities, either North or South.
2nd. It obviates any necessity that may arise for a War Tax.
3rd. It will prove to Europe and the World, not only our determination to support the Government of the Confederate States, but our *ability* to do so, &c., &c.
The undersigned earnestly requests those to whom he has distributed subscription papers to use every exertion to get them filled as soon as possible and returned to him at Raleigh, N. C., where he will be glad to receive other subscriptions and to give further information if necessary.
H. K. BURGWYN,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

SANCHEZ SPECIFIC.

THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY, THAT GREAT REMEDY,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC, SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE, THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE, THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE, THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE, THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE, THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE,
BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE, BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES, FOR SPECIAL DISEASES,
SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL, SAVES A BIG DOCTOR'S BILL,
IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN, IS EASILY TAKEN,
HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE, HAS NO BAD TASTE,
WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE, WILL EFFECT A CURE,
WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME, WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME,
OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET, OR CHANGE OF DIET,
WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE, WITH LESS TROUBLE,
MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY, MORE SPEEDILY,
AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY, AND PERMANENTLY
THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY. THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY. THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY. THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY. THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY. THAN ANY KNOWN REMEDY.
TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE. TEST ONE PACKAGE.

Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the general and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase of W. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors,
363 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.
Saved Yearly.
Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,
Planters Take Notice,
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.

W. W. BLISS & CO., Proprietors,
363 Broadway, New York.
For Sale in Greensboro by
PORTER & GORREL.

WAR NEWS.

Important Information from Hatteras.

We stop the press to announce the following:

A gentleman in town, who left there on Thursday last, gives us these facts—Col. Hawkins is in command—has 1,300 men and but few boats—cannot make an advance now—says he will be reinforced in two weeks and then move. He gave the inhabitants of the Island the privilege of leaving or of taking the oath of allegiance to support Lincoln's Government—All but 5 or 6 have taken the oath! Old Mr. Jennett, a former representative, and several of the prominent men, are among them! A Company that had been organized and offered its services to the former Governor, and which Warren Winslow rejected, has been accepted by Col. Hawkins and is now marshalled against us.—Many of them thought that our Government cared nothing for them and would not protect them! Col. H. promises protection and to carry them away on his vessel, if compelled to retreat. So much for the miserable management of the Military Board.

The scouting, marauding parties have broken up the furniture, burnt the clothing, killed the poultry and fat pigs of those who would not take the oath.

Portsmouth nor Oregon was taken possession of by the enemy up to that time. This information is perfectly reliable.—*Washington N. C. Dispatch*, 10th *instant*.

The Fight near Gauly River.

Gentlemen who came down the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Monday, and conversed with several soldiers who were in the late fight between General Rosencrantz and Floyd, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., give the following statement to the Petersburg *Express*.

Rosencrantz, with a force estimated at 10,000 men, attacked Gen. Floyd in his entrenchments, on the west side of Gauly river, driving in our pickets, and making a vigorous assault. Our boys had orders from the General not to fire until the enemy were within sixty or seventy feet of our lines, which they were approaching in various positions some crawling on their hands and knees. It was with difficulty, however, that our troops could be restrained, but at last the stentorian voice of Gen. Floyd rang out the command to fire when a well directed volley brought the enemy to "the back track" with a loss of between 400 and 800. Rosencrantz then ordered a flank movement, designing to cut off our forces from a retreat across the river, upon being advised of which Gen. Floyd immediately ordered a backward movement across the Gauly, which manœuvre was executed in an admirable manner, with a loss only of a small portion of the baggage, it having been found necessary to use the baggage wagons for the removal of the sick—about 1500 of which were in the command. During the engagement we had but two men wounded and one killed.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—We learn from a gentleman who was at Pig Point Friday afternoon, that an engagement took place while he was at the Point, between the Confederate steamer *Patrick Henry* and a couple of Yankee vessels—the steamer *Daylight* was cruising about rather higher up the river than it was deemed prudent for her to come by our authorities, when the *P. Henry* gave chase and ran her under the guns of Newports News. Here she returned the *Patrick Henry's* fire and was speedily joined by the *Savannah*.—A rapid interchange of shots was now maintained for about forty minutes, when both the Federal vessels retired, leaving the *Patrick Henry* alone in her glory.—The damage done to the Federal vessels, if any, was not ascertained, but it was thought that the *Savannah* was seriously injured, as she was shortly afterwards towed down to Fortress Monroe.—But for the guns at Newports News, the *Patrick Henry* would have approached nearer and probably capture both of her opponents, as she is not only very rapid, but very formidable as a war vessel.—*Express*.

NEW YORK, Sept 10.—The Marshal has instructed the transfer agents to transfer no more stock owned by Southerners, nor to pay any more dividends on stock owned by Southerners.

WRECK OF THE SUMTER.—The following appeared in the second edition of the New York Herald of 12th instant:

Capt. Atkinson, of the bark Venus, from Curacoa, arrived this morning, reports:—The Venezuela Consul at Curacoa had received advices from Caracas, Venezuela, to August 22, which stated that the privateer Sumter had gone ashore on the island of Trinidad—Port of Spain—about the 25th of August, and had become a total wreck.

CAIRO, Sept. 11.—The gunboats, Conestega and Lexington, while reconnoitering down the Mississippi, encountered a battery of sixteen guns at Lucas's Bend, on the Missouri shore, and two Confederate gunboats. The Conestoga and Lexington silenced the battery, and then withdrew under the guns at Columbus.

There are not less than 15,000 Confederates in Columbus, and they were largely reinforced on yesterday.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 15.—The R. S. Spalding has returned from the Inlet. The Susquehannah and Pawnee are there.

Four English Flagged vessels, seduced by a temporary lowering of the Federal Flag, entered Hatteras Inlet, laden with Molasses, Shoes and Clothing, have been captured.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The *Tribune* says that of the 63 prisoners at Fort Lafayette, all but three are guilty of treason.

Captain Dane, of the Pocahontas, has been arrested on a charge of maintaining treasonable correspondence with the enemy.

St. Louis, Sept 16.—F. P. Blair, jr., is ordered to report himself under arrest. The general charge against him is using disrespectful language when alluding to his superior officers.

The latest advices from the Point of Rocks, Maryland, say that it is reported that the Confederates are taking up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and using the materials to extend the track to the Alexandria and Loudon Road.

MOBILE, Sept. 18.—The Dog River Cotton Factory accidentally took fire today and was totally destroyed. Loss $100,000; insured for $45,000.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—Marshal Kane has been ordered to be sent to Fort Lafayette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Government has positively forbidden the wearing of Secession cockades in Baltimore.

LOUISVILLE, Sept 11.—Leslie Coombs has written a strong coercion letter to the Syracuse Convention.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Post-Master General has ordered the renewal of the mails to Paducah, it being still in the possession of the Federals.

STOCKBRIDGE, Sept. 13.—Ex-Governor Briggs, who was accidentally shot some time since, died on yesterday.

THE ARMY NURSE'S UNIFORM.—The style of dress which the Military, not Millinery Board, has ordered the Yankee Army nurses to wear is thus described: The color is bright brown; no crinoline; dress reaches half way between the knee and ankle; upper sleeve loose, gathered at the waist; pantalettes same color, wide, but gathered tight around the ankle; black hat, with plumes or feathers of same color; feet dressed in morocco boots.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG IN NASSAU, N. P.—The schooner W. H. Northrop, which arrived lately at Nassau, N. P., from a Southern port, entered the former port with the Confederate flag flying, and kept it at masthead during her stay free from molestation.

QUININE.—During the discussion of the bill relative to permitting trade with the Yankees in the Senate of our State, on the 6th inst., Mr. Chandler said:—"That something had been said about the Quinine trade with the Yankees being necessary. He wished to inform the members of the Legislature, and the public generally, that there was an abundance of Quinine in the Mountains of North Carolina. Dr. King, of Charleston, always got his supply there, and if this trade with Yankees were also cut off, a great many more would get their supplies there. It would be a stimulus to the collectors of that important article."

Richmond.

1861. SPRING IMPORTATION. 1861

Clarkson, Anderson & Co.,

NO. 106 Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

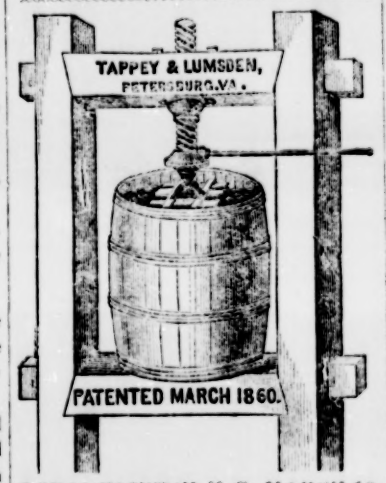
IMPORTERS of heavy and Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and "Anchor Bolting Cloth," are in receipt per ships Morning Star, and Petra, direct to the James River, of their Spring Importations, to which they invite the attention of such merchants as buy for cash or pay promptly, feeling assured all such will find it to their advantage to buy of them.

They are also agents for Fairbank's celebrated Scales.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to orders.

Sept. 1—1y

Petersburg.



FRANKLINTON, N. C., MARCH 18, 1861.—Messrs. Tappey & Lumsden: Gentlemen—The Hub Horse Power which I bought of you last Spring, and which you warranted to me to thresh my wheat as well as to run my Cotton Gin, has exceeded my expectations by far. I first took it into the field to thresh my wheat which it did with much ease to the horses. Then I put it into the Gin House to drive my Cotton Gin with forty saws which I can drive easily with four horses, and pick six thousand pounds of seed cotton per day. I removed your machine to my brother's farm, because in my opinion it is the best power of its kind in use.

Yours truly,

REUBEN WILDER.

PRICE—Hub Power, $100. Thresher, $50. EXTRA Pulls, $1. The above Horse Powers and Threshers are only manufactured at our Foundry. Also two horse Cutters for New Grounds.

Engines, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses and Shapes, on hand and made to order.

sept 8—1y. TAPPEY & LUMSDEN.

Business Cards.

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, washstands, washstands, cottage bedsteads, chairs, coffins. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES. Rosewood Caskets of all sizes, always on hand, &c. Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 127-1y

S. ARCHER.....D. GUNNING.

S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in *READY-MADE CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS*, Jan. 5, 1861—1y. Greensboro, N. C.

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 15 Fayetteville Street, *RALEIGH*, North Carolina, will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 3—tf.

Professional Cards.

DENTAL CARD.—J. A. LINK, of Richmond, Va., and late of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, desirous to locate permanently in Greensboro', tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office in Yate's building, front room on second floor. nov 29—tf

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S.....J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 6-1y

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Hoots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

Shop, Opposite Brittain's Hotel.

July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

PIONEER STEAM MILL.—At the urgent solicitations of friends, I have erected, at my plantation 4 miles below this place, a STEAM FLOURING MILL with 2 pairs of Brown's patent Burrs. Mill capable of grinding a large amount of Grain daily. If we can be sustained in this enterprise we will assure those who patronise us that better flour cannot be made for them in North Carolina. Every portion of the machinery is of the latest improvement and every reasonable effort will be made to give entire satisfaction. Farmers will be furnished to all who wish to store wheat, and Barrels to those who wish to have flour packed. Give us a trial, and we assure you shall not be disappointed.

apr. 6—6m. W. J. McCONNEL

BEATAVILLA FEMALE SEMINARY, Davidson County, N. C., opens July 22, 1861, under competent teachers subject to my supervision, as proprietor. Board in the Seminary under the care of Col. S. A. Spaugh $7.50. Tuition from $8 to $15 per Session. G. W. HEGE, A. M.

(July 20-2ms.)

JOB WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and

ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED

Address, JAS. W ALBRIGHT,

Greensboro, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE FARMERS OF N. C.—As the intercourse between the North and the sea-port towns is entirely broken up we must furnish ourselves from our own State with Flour, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Garden Vegetables &c., &c.—Consignments of the above articles are solicited, and will receive *personal* and prompt attention, by

JOHN F. FOARD.

Wholesale and retail dealer in Provisions and Groceries, near the Old County Wharf Newbern, N. C.

may 18—6m*

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE to LIVE! A splendid place to study! Come to the Ocean side. We have none of the extremes of heat and cold.—Books and natural scenery here will educate the mind and the soul to the greatest perfection.

We make no flourish over *numbers*, knowing scholarship to be of greater importance. The ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL is not sectarian. L. BRANSON.

aug4-1y Morehead City, N. C.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, Madison, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys. Rev. L. H. SHUCK, A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $15. Board $8 per month. Next Session opens on Wednesday, January 29th, 1861.

REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Marden, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 2-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensborough, N. C.—This Institution has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern Parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FOUR Ladies. The Institution is, and has been

Thoroughly Southern

in its organization. Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The NEXT Session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, *Principal*.

June, 1861—28-1y. Greensborough, N. C.

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, N. C.—THE FALL SESSION of 1861 will open on the LAST THURSDAY in July.

It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the session.

TERMS:—Board per session.....$50 00
Tuition.....20 00

Extra studies at reasonable rates.

For catalogues containing full particulars apply to

jy 13 T. M. JONES, President

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches.....$7 00
Higher English Branches.....10 00
Music on Piano.....15 00
Use of Instrument.....1 00
French.....5 00
Oil Painting.....10 00
Wax, Leather Work and Embroidery, each.....5 00
Board, per session.....50 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to

JACOB MORTON,

may6-tf Morton's Store, Alamance Co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, High Point, North Carolina.

S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal*.

Miss M. J. TUCKER, }
Miss A. M. HAGEN, } *Assistants*.
Mrs. L. A. LANDER, }

The Fall session, 1861, will begin August 5th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.

RATES—Board $8 per month. Tuition including Latin, French and Singing, $12.50. Use of Piano or Guitar, $2.00.

TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required *in advance*, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy *nothing* on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 28-tf

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS—MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.*

REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

The 1st Session will open the 11th of January, 1861.—Expenses per term of twenty one weeks, from $10 to $15.

The Spring Term of 1861 will be Secretary with the Principals. On half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 15-tf

JAMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.—The Fifth Session will open July 4, under the charge of G. W. HEGE, A. M.

This Institution has the advantage of a healthy location, large and comfortable buildings, and extensive philosophical and chemical apparatus, &c.

The President and family, with the other members of the Faculty, live in the College and eat at the same table with the students. Tuition $10 per session. Music on the Piano or Guitar $20. Grecian Painting $7 50; Landscape $7 50. Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Wax Flowers, Feather Flowers, Wax Fruit, each $5; Vocal Music $1; contingent expenses $1; Boarding $7 50 per month, including washing and fires, half in advance. For further information, or address

(July 1-1y.) G. W. HEGE, *President*.

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, Patrick County, Va.—The first five months' session of this Institution will close Thursday 20th December, 1860, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are for imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influence of the fashions and follies of town and city, may quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.

Expenses per Session of Five months.—Elementary English, $12.50; Higher English, $15.00; Modern Languages, each, $7.50; Ancient Languages, each, $7.50; Music, $22.50; Painting in Oil, $20.00; Painting in water colors, $10.00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12.50; Drawing and Embroidery, each, $5.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $40.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address, REV. W. B. McGLEVRAY, A. M., Pres't.

aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va.

THE CHILDREN MUST BE EDUCATED.—The children must be educated, war or no war, so a gentleman offers his services as teacher of an Academy or private school; was formerly Tutor in Independence College, in Va., can give testimonials of irreproachable character if required. Any person wishing to employ will please address, giving full particulars, so that I can rely upon their offer. None need apply unless he knows, or will be responsible that the school will pay well. Address, G. J. BARTLEY,

27-6-1m Burr Hill, Va.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The next collegiate year will begin Friday, 19th July, 1861.

Two large and well arranged edifices containing Lecture Rooms, Society Halls and forty Dormitories, have just been completed and ready for occupancy. The Libraries and Cabinets are receiving constant additions; the corps of Instructors is full and efficient, and in all the departments of the Institution the means and opportunities for improvement greater than at any former period.

The healthfulness of Chapel Hill is proverbial.

June 22—3w D. L. SWAIN, President.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

YADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—Those, who have been students with us, are now in the War.

We must live and will if our friends will remember us in this, our time of need.

The Fall Session opens July 15th, 1861, under my late assistant teacher, H. X. Dwire, as Principal, who is fully competent to fill the position.

Mr. Dwire has considerable experience and is a very successful teacher. Board, Washing, Fuel, $7.50. Tuition from $8 to $15 per session. G. W. HEGE, A. M.

(July 20-2ms.)

Periodicals.

A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS!

THE TIMES,

THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA

A Large Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C.

$2.00 A YEAR.....$1 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE TIMES enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861, in a new dress of large and readable type. It shall be the unflinching efforts of the publishers to make THE TIMES a Family Newspaper equal to the demands of the present crisis. THE TIMES is no time-server, nor party tool, but by its freedom of thought, and independence of character, its columns shall be found with a full corps of able editors, to promote the interest of the people and development and comfort the State. The editorial department of the paper and will report the proceedings of Congress, of the Legislature of the various State Conventions and whatever will be interesting to the readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the full and the most reliable news.

The Domestic and Agricultural departments of THE TIMES will receive during the coming year much attention from their Editors. The Domestic department will be devoted to the happiness, and the independent and home circle. Agriculture, form the great wealth and prosperity characteristic of our free country, and special attention will be given to this department of THE TIMES. It will, therefore, be a welcome visitor to every country home, and to every farmer in the State. THE TIMES is presented to the people of North Carolina as a home paper devoted to the special interest of the people, in the confident belief that every one will be willing to aid in the national crisis, to patronize home industry, to build up home interests instead of enriching their fellow and their energies among strangers. Give THE TIMES a trial, and then let it stand on its own merits.

Address JAMES W. ALBRIGHT,

Greensboro, N. C.

☞ Specimen numbers sent on application.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The 4th volume of this journal commenced with the year 1861. It will be published in addition to ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.

THE JOURNAL is neatly printed on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.

It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary to the cause of education.

THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the County Superintendents of Common Schools and the school committees and teachers of the State. And since the county superintendents are beginning to act under the law, it is desirable that they subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL, and have each school district in their respective counties. In addition to this, the special interests and wants of Common Schools, Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.

TERMS: One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance; any one sending ten new subscribers will be entitled to one copy extra.

THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2.75.

As a medium for ADVERTISING, the Journal is not surpassed by any publication in the State. An advertisement of one fourth of the column of it is sent from a few hundred to each school district, it is expecting a large number, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 1,000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, address

J. D. CAMPBELL,

tf Greensborough, N. C.

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

W. T. WALKE.....T. S. WALKE, M. D.....W. B. ROBERTS.

WALKE & CO., Importers and Jobbers of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, and Druggists' Fancy Goods, *NORFOLK*, VA. Sept. 1—1y.

FALL TRADE.....1861.

HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER*, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe establishment. Sept. 15.

5000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices—Nos. 38 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, *NORFOLK*, VA. Sept. 15. HERMAN & CO.

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, VA., offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment in the south of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Dye stuffs*, patent medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices for cash. Sept. 1—1y.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main street and No. 22 Rock street, Norfolk, Va., Importers and Dealers in *SEGARS, SNUFF, PAINTS, OILS, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Segar Cases, Perfumery, &c., &c.* Our stock will always be large and selected having from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time, we can give assurance of the excellence of our Goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.

Sept. 1.—1y.

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of on reasonable terms any quantity of Flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and adjoining counties. Many years experience, together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Haughton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Paine & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Bingham, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

Medical.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia. A Benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Nervous and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs. MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c., and in case of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge. VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South North Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President*.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*. Nov.—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.

He is also in possession of a plain and simple art, by which the worst cases of Stuttering and Stammering can be cured in a very short time. The afflicted would do well to write him and describe their case.

Address, WM. E. EDWARDS,

17 Greensboro, N. C.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been largely introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps, which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store. may6 PORTER & GORRELL.

BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES. This Celebrated Medical PREPARATION CAN BE HAD at the DRUG STORE, Greensboro. June 1.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. WILL IMMEDIATELY RELIEVE Bronchitis, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Horseness, Asthma, Cold, and all other affections of the throat and lungs. FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE, GREENSBORO. June 1.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.